

The

Pearl

Series

For Secondary Schools

Year Two

الصف الثاني الثانوي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

Form	تكوين	Negative	نفي	Interrogative	استفهام
I am		I am not		Am I	
He		He		Is he	
She is		She isn't		Is she	
It		It		Is it	
اسم مفرد	V.ing	اسم مفرد	V.ing	اسم مفرد	V.ing
You		You		Are you	
We are		We aren't		Are we	
They		They		Are they	
اسم جمع		اسم جمع		اسم جمع	
- I am reading.		- I'm not playing.		- Am I studying?	
- He is watching TV.		- He isn't sleeping.		- Is he watching TV?	
- They are studying.		- They aren't playing.		- Are you reading?	
Key Words	كلمات دالة	Usage	استخدام	Passive	مبني للمجهول
look	أنظر	شيء يحدث الآن (أثناء الكلام)		am, is, are being + pp	
listen	إستمع	- He is reading a book now		- Ali is playing tennis.	
now	الآن			- Tennis is being played by Ali.	
right now	الآن	حدث مؤقت ؛ لفترة قصيرة (ليس أثناء الكلام)		am, is, are not being pp	
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	- My cousins are staying with us this week.		- Ali isn't playing tennis.	
at present	في الحاضر			- Tennis isn't being played.	
at the present time	في الوقت الحاضر	- Dad's working very hard these days.		Am, Is, Are being + pp	
still	ما زال			- Is he playing tennis?	
today	اليوم	ترتيبات مستقبلية (محددة المكان والزمان)		- Is tennis being played?	
tonight	الليلة			Wh. am, is, are being + pp	
this week, ...	هذا الأسبوع	- I'm travelling to France tomorrow.		- Where is Ali playing tennis?	
these days	هذه الأيام	- I can't see you this evening. I'm doing my homework.		- Where is tennis being played?	
nowadays	هذه الأيام				
watch out	إحترس				
look out	إحترس				
Hurry up	أسرع				

ملاحظات

(١) تُستخدم (always / constantly / continually) مع المضارع المستمر بمعنى (very often) للتعبير عن شيء غالباً ما يحدث ، وللتعبير عن الغضب أو الغيظ

1. I'm continually losing my keys.
2. He is always leaving his clothes on the floor!
3. You are always watching TV. You should do something useful.

(٢) الأفعال الآتية لا تُوضع في الأزمنة المستمرة ، ولكن تُستخدم في الأزمنة البسيطة

1) Verbs of the senses:

أفعال الحواس

feel	يشعر	hear	يسمع	see	يرى	smell	يشم	taste	يتذوق
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2) Verbs that express feeling, emotions and preferences:

الأفعال التي تُعبر عن العواطف والمشاعر والتفضيل

admire	يعجب بـ	enjoy	يستمتع	like	يحب	regret	يُندم
adore	يعشق	envy	يحسد	love	يحب	respect	يحترم
appreciate	يُقدر	fear	يخاف	mind	يُمانع	satisfy	يُرضي
astonish	يُدْهِش	forgive	يُغفر	miss	يُفتقد	trust	يثق في
care	يُهم	hate	يكره	need	يحتاج	value	يُقيّم ؛ يُقدّر
desire	يرغب	hope	يأمل	please	يُسعد	want	يريد
dislike	يكره	impress	يُبهر	prefer	يفضل	wish	يُتمنى

3) Verbs of mental activity; perception, belief and knowledge:

أفعال النشاط العقلي ؛ الإدراك والرأي والمعرفة

agree	يوافق	doubt	يشك في	imagine	يتخيل	remember	يتذكر
believe	يعتقد	estimate	يُقدّر	intend	ينوي	remind	يُذكر
concern	يشغل بال	expect	يعتقد	know	يعرف	see	يفهم
consider	يعتبر	feel	يعتقد	mean	يعني ؛ يقصد	suppose	يفترض
deny	ينكر	find	يجد	notice	يُلاحظ	suspect	يشك في
depend	يعتمد على	forget	ينسى	observe	يُلاحظ	think	يعتقد
disagree	يعترض	guess	يُخمن	realize	يُدرك	understand	يفهم
disbelieve	لا يُصدق	hesitate	يتردد	recognize	يتعرف على	wonder	يتساءل

4) Verbs of ownership:

أفعال الملكية

belong to	يُخص	consist of	يتكون من	include	يتضمن	owe	يدين بـ
contain	يحتوي على	have, own	يملك	lack	يُنقص	possess	يملك

5) Verbs of appearance and value:

أفعال المظهر والقيمة

appear	يبدو؛ يظهر	equal	يساوي	matter	يهم	seem	يبدو
be	يكون	exist	يوجد	measure	يقيس	signify	يُفيد؛ يُشير
cost	يتكلف	fit, suit	يلائم	represent	يرمز	sound	يبدو
deserve	يستحق	look	يبدو	resemble	يشبه	weigh	يُزن

(٣) يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال السابقة في الأزمنة المستمرة ، ولكن بمعنى مختلف

1. feel	يشعر	1. I feel fine. OR – I'm feeling fine.
	يعتقد	2. I feel we shouldn't do it.
	يعطي ملمس	3. The silk shirt feels soft.
	يلمس	4. She is feeling her son's face to see if it's hot.
2. see	يرى	5. I see Ali coming towards us.
	يفهم	6. I see what you mean.
	يقابل؛ يزور	7. I am seeing you tomorrow.
3. smell	يُعطى رائحة ، له رائحة	8. This perfume smells nice.
	يشم؛ يستنشق	9. He is smelling the milk / flower.
4. taste	يُعطى مذاق ، له مذاق	10. The soup tasted like water.
	يتذوق؛ يجرب	11. Mai is tasting the soup.
5. expect	يتوقع؛ يعتقد	12. I expect you will enjoy your holiday.
	ينتظر	13. I'm expecting a phone call from Ali.
6. think	يعتقد	14. What do you think of the government?
	يفكر؛ يُقرر	15. I'm thinking about buying a new car.
7. have	يملك	16. We have a big kitchen.
	يأكل ، يشرب ، يتناول	17. We're having lunch now.
	يقضي؛	18. We're having a wonderful time in Paris.
8. appear	يبدو	19. He appears to be nervous.
	يشارك في؛ يؤدي	20. He is appearing in a new play.
9. be	الشخصية؛ حالة دائمة	21. He is a polite person.
	السلوك؛ موقف مؤقت	22. He is being polite.
10. fit	يلائم؛ يناسب	23. The dress fits you perfectly.
	يُنبت	24. He is fitting the window.
11. look	يبدو	25. That picture looks nice.
	ينظر	26. He is looking at the picture.
12. measure	يبلغ مقاسه	27. The room measures four metres wide.
	يقيس	28. He is measuring the width of the room
13. weigh	يبلغ وزنه	29. The chicken weighs 2 kilos.
	يُزن	30. The butcher is weighing the meat.

٤) يمكن استخدام **enjoy** في الأزمنة المستمرة للتعبير عن التفضيل في موقف مُحدد أو مُعين

1. I am enjoying this party a lot. (*specific preference*)
2. I enjoy going to parties. (*I enjoy parties in general.*)

٥) يمكن استخدام **look** في الأزمنة المستمرة أو البسيطة بمعنى (يبدو) دون إختلاف كبير في المعنى للإشارة إلى مظهر مُؤقت ؛ (حالة مؤقتة ؛ تستمر لفترة قصيرة)

1. You look / are looking great today.
2. You look / are looking very unhappy. What's the matter?
3. The weather looks / is looking better today.
4. You're looking tired. Why not take a holiday?
5. You're looking worried. What are you thinking about?
6. You're looking much better since your operation.
7. He's looking well these days.

المستقبل التام Future Perfect

will have	+	p.p.	:	❖ التكوين
won't have	+	p.p.	:	❖ النفي
Will فاعل	have +	p.p.	:	❖ السؤال
مفعول + will have been +	p.p. +	by +	فاعل	❖ المبني للمجهول
				❖ الإستخدام

1) For an action which will or will not be completed before a specific future time

للتعبير عن حدث سوف (سوف لا) يكون قد إكتمل قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

1. You will have finished your project by the end of this term.
2. I won't have gone to sleep before 8 pm.
3. He will have delivered all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.

2) For an action which will or will not be completed before another action in the future

للتعبير عن حدث سوف (سوف لا) يكون قد إكتمل قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل (والفعل الذي يصف الحدث الآخر يكون في زمن المضارع البسيط أو التام)

4. I will have read the book before I return it to the library.
5. I guess Sami will have stopped working by the time we arrive.

ملاحظات

(١) يُستخدم المستقبل التام مع (by / by the time / by then / before / till / until) ،
ومع (this time (tomorrow / next Monday ...)

(٢) نستخدم (by / by the time, before) لنقصد قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل

1. We will have taken the test by / before June.
2. I won't have done all my homework by the time / before you get home.
3. By dinner time I'll have written all the letters.

(٣) نستخدم (فترة زمنية + in) لنقصد في نهاية هذا الوقت في المستقبل

in a year = in a year's time / in 2 years = in 2 years' time

4. In five years, I will have started work.
5. How much will you have done on your project in two months' time?

٤) هناك أفعال تُعبر عن المستقبل عند إستخدامها في المضارع ويأتي بعدها (to + inf.) أو (جملة + that) مثل (want, expect, hope, predict, wish, need, etc. ويأتي بعدهم المستقبل التام بدون will

6. We expect to spend the summer in France.
7. I expect (that) she'll be here soon.
8. We expect to have prepared the food by 5 pm today.
9. The food is expected to have been prepared by 5 pm today.

٥) يُمكن إستخدام التعبيرات الزمنية الدالة على المستقبل بدون (by / before) بشرط إستخدام (مُدّة زمنية + for)

10. In January, I will have been at the company for twenty years.
11. Next Monday, I will have stayed in Aswan for a week.

Remember

أشكال المستقبل Future Forms

❖ تُستخدم (المصدر + will) في الحالات الآتية:-

١) تنبؤ بدون دليل ؛ قائم على ما نعتقده أو نتخيله (الصفات الثابتة لدى الإنسان ليست دليلاً على حدوث الفعل)

* think	* believe	* expect	* wonder	* hope
* predict	* imagine	* promise	* suppose	* assume
* doubt	* perhaps	* be afraid	* be sure	* feel sure
* definitely	* surely	* certainly	* probably	* possibly

٢) القرارات السريعة ؛ عندما نقرر القيام بشيء ما لحظة الكلام

٣) حقائق مستقبلية ؛ شيء لا نستطيع تغييره أو التحكم فيه باستخدام عوامل خارجية

٤) الطلب / العرض / الوعد / التهديد / التحذير / الأمل

❖ تُستخدم (المصدر + am, is, are going to) في الحالات الآتية:-

١) تنبؤ بوجود دليل ؛ قائم على شيء نراه أو نعرفه

٢) للقرارات التي تم إتخاذها قبل لحظة الكلام

٣) للخطط والنوايا والطموحات

❖ يُستخدم المضارع المستمر (am, is, are + v.ing) مع الترتيبات المستقبلية

لاحظ أن المناسبات الإجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد ، والأنشطة التي تقوم بها المؤسسات تستلزم ترتيبات لذا يُستخدم معها المضارع المستمر.

- ❖ يُستخدم المضارع البسيط (V / V + s) للتعبير عن حدث مؤكد بسبب جدول مواعيد أو تقويم
- ❖ الروابط الشرطية والزمنية يأتي بعدها (مضارع بسيط أو تام) ، ثم
- (will inf. / will have P.P. / be going to inf / be V.ing)

*when	*whether	*by the time	*unless	*providing
*as soon as	*after	*till / until	*provided	*whenever
*while	*before	*if	*as long as	*the moment

- ❖ يُستخدم المستقبل المستمر (will be + v.ing) في الحالات الآتية:-
- (١) للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمراً في وقت محدد في المستقبل (في منتصف حدوثه)
 - (٢) للتعبير عن حدث سوف يحدث لفترة قصيرة فقط في المستقبل
 - (٣) للتعبير عن حدث سوف يبدأ قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل
 - (٤) للتعبير عن حدث كنتيجة لروتين أو ترتيب
 - (٥) للسؤال عن خطط شخص ما ؛ خاصة عندما نريد طلب خدمة أو مصلحة

Adjective الصفة

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم ، ولا تُجمع حتى ولو كان الاسم الموصوف جمع

Long and short adjectives

- هناك نوعان من الصفات : صفة قصيرة ؛ ذات مقطع واحد ويُضاف لها (er / est) ،
وصفة طويلة ؛ لها أكثر من مقطع وتأخذ (more / most)

(١) الصفات ذات مقطع واحد يُضاف لها er / est

- short - cheap - slow - near - soft - big - wide

(٢) الصفات التالية ذات مقطعين ومنتهاية بـ (y) تُقلب إلى (i) ويُضاف er / est

- dirty - empty - happy - hungry - pretty - thirsty
- easy - funny - heavy - lucky - silly - tidy

(٣) الصفات المكونة من مقطعين (منتهاية بـ ful / less / ing / ed أو نهايات أخرى) ،
والصفات المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين تأخذ more / most

- useful - helpless - boring - pleasing - annoyed - foolish
- beautiful - difficult - expensive - generous - interesting - wonderful

One-syllable adjectives صفات المقطع الواحد

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative	ملاحظات
short	shorter than	the shortest	مُعظم الصفات في المقارنة
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest	صفة + er + than
slow	slower than	the slowest	في التفضيل
large	larger than	the largest	صفة + est
nice	nicer than	the nicest	the + صفة + est
wide	wider than	the widest	صفة منتهاية بـ e يُضاف
big	bigger than	the biggest	r / st
fat	fatter than	the fattest	صفة منتهاية بصوت ساكن
thin	thinner than	the thinnest	قبله صوت متحرك يُضاعف الساكن

1. Shady is a young boy.
2. Shady is younger than Ali.
3. Shady is the youngest boy in class / of all students.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative	ملاحظات
happy	<i>happier than</i>	<i>the happiest</i>	صفة ذات مقطعين ومنتهية بـ (y) تُقلب إلى (i)
heavy	<i>heavier than</i>	<i>the heaviest</i>	ويُضاف er / est
easy	<i>easier than</i>	<i>the easiest</i>	

1. Amira is a happy girl.
2. Amira is happier than her brother.
3. Amira is the happiest girl in the family.

One-syllable adjectives (irregular)

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>good / well</i> جيد / بصحة جيدة	<i>better than</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad / badly</i> سيئ / بشكل سيئ	<i>worse than</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i> قليل	<i>less than</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many / much / a lot of</i> كثير	<i>more than</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>old</i> كبير السن / قديم (أشخاص / أشياء)	<i>older than</i>	<i>the oldest</i>
كبير السن (أشخاص)	<i>elder</i>	<i>the eldest</i> بدون إسم
<i>far</i> بعيد (مسافة)	<i>farther than</i>	<i>the farthest</i>
بعيد / كثير (مسافة / إسم معنوي)	<i>further than</i>	<i>the furthest</i>

1. Ali is a good student.
2. Ali is better than Sami.
3. Ali is the best student in our class.
4. Ali is older than his sister. (NOT: ... elder than ...)
5. My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.
6. Are you the oldest / the eldest in your family?
7. His eldest / oldest daughter is a medical student.
8. Aswan is farther / further away than Alexandria.
9. Call me if you need further information. (NOT: ... farther ...)
10. If you have further problems, let me know. (more problems)

Adjectives with more than one syllable

Adjective	Comparative degree			Superlative degree	
	<i>more</i> <i>less</i>	صفة طويلة	<i>than</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i> <i>the least</i>	صفة طويلة
useful	<i>more</i>	useful	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	useful
boring	<i>more</i>	boring	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	boring
beautiful	<i>more</i>	beautiful	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	beautiful
interesting	<i>more</i>	interesting	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	interesting

1. English is an interesting language.
2. English is more interesting than Spanish.
3. English is the most interesting subject.
4. This car is less expensive than that one.
5. Tom is the least aggressive person I know.

ملاحظات على صفات المقارنة

(١) تكوين السؤال على صفات المقارنة

1. Shady is younger than Ali.

Who is younger than Ali?

– Who is younger, Shady or Ali?

2. English is more interesting than Spanish.

Which language is more interesting than Spanish?

Which is more interesting, English or Spanish?

(٢) يأتي بعد (*than*) ضمير مفعول فقط (كطرف ثاني) أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يتبعه فعل ، أو جملة

1. Amira is happier than me.
2. Amira is happier than I am.
3. Amira is happier than I expected.
4. The rain is heavier than it used to be.

(٣) تُستخدم (*the*) في المقارنة بين طرفين من نوع واحد (اسم جمع + *er of the two* صفة)

1. Ali is the younger of the two brothers.
2. Of the two cars, this is the faster.
3. I'll give you the bigger steak: I'm not very hungry.

(٤) يُمكن استخدام (*less*) قبل الصفة القصيرة بدون إضافة *er* ، ولا يُمكن استخدام (*more*)

1. Ahmed is stronger than Ali.
2. Ali is less strong than Ahmed. (= *Ali is weaker than Ahmed.*)

٥) لاحظ إستخدام الإسم بين (er صفة) و (than)

1. Ali is a better student than Sami.

٦) يُمكن إستخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) في حالة عدم ذكر طرف المقارنة الثاني

1. We need a bigger house.
2. Ali is intelligent, but Sami is more intelligent.
3. He wants a more expensive car.

٧) يُمكن إستخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) لوصف كيف يتغير الشئ وبيان الفرق بين شيئين

1. Hala is getting taller.
2. Ali is getting older and more intelligent.

٨) يمكن تكرار نفس صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) لبيان التغير المستمر

1. The plant grew taller and taller.
2. The roads are getting more and more crowded.

٩) لاحظ صيغة المقارنة التالية لوصف كيف يتغير شيئين معاً ؛ بإستخدام جملة سبب وجملة نتيجة

The + (صفة + er)		the + (صفة + er)
The more	→ فاعل → فعل	the more
The less		the less

1. The warmer the weather (is), the better I feel.
(If the weather is warmer, I'll feel better.)
2. The higher we go, the colder we feel.
3. The longer the journey (is), the more expensive the ticket (is).
4. The further you travel, the more you pay.
5. The older you get, the more difficult it becomes to find a job.
6. The more you study, the more marks you get.
7. The more you talk, the less you work.
8. The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

١٠) لاحظ صيغة المقارنة التالية : (The + صفة + er the better) بمعنى (الـ الأفضل)

1. A: When shall we leave?
B: The sooner the better. (as soon as possible)
2. A: What sort of box do you want?
B: The bigger the better. (as big as possible)
3. When you are travelling, the less luggage you have the better.

(١١) يمكن وضع (much = a lot = far = even) بمعنى (جداً) ، أو (rather) بمعنى (إلى حد ما) ، أو (a bit = a little = slightly) بمعنى (قليلاً) قبل صفات المقارنة (سواء قصيرة المقطع أو طويلة لبيان مقدار المقارنة)

1. In my opinion, working on a farm is far more interesting than counting plants.
2. Travelling by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.
3. Travelling by plane is much more expensive.
4. The trip to New Zealand is slightly more expensive than the trip to Brazil.
5. It was ten times more difficult than I expected.

(١٢) نستخدم (No / never / All / any / even) في صيغة المقارنة

1. No river in the world is longer than the Nile. اسم + No بمعنى لا يوجد
2. Your house is no bigger than ours. be + no + صفة + er
= Your house isn't any bigger than ours. be + not + any صفة + er
3. I have never bought a faster car than Mercedes. never قبل الفعل
4. I have never bought such an expensive suit.
5. I have never known a boy as clever as Ali.
6. All languages are more difficult than English. All قبل الاسم
7. Cairo is more beautiful than any city. any قبل الاسم في نهاية الجملة
8. Is your mother any better today? any قبل الصفة في السؤال
9. Your cooking is even worse than Heba's. even قبل الصفة

ملاحظات على صفات التفضيل

(١) يمكن استخدام (the least) قبل الصفة القصيرة بدون إضافة est ، ولا يمكن استخدام (the most)

1. Ahmed is the least strong of the three workers.
2. Ahmed is the weakest of the three workers.

(٢) تُستخدم (the) قبل الأعداد الترتيبية و (only, same, next)

1. Who was the first astronaut to walk on the moon?
2. This is the only pen I've got.
3. We went to the same school.

٣) تُحذف (the) من الأعداد الترتيبية بعد صفة الملكية أو ('s الملكية)

1. Imhotep is known as the world's first genius.

٤) تُحذف (the) من صيغة التفضيل بعد الأعداد الترتيبية وبعد صفة الملكية أو ('s الملكية)

1. Cairo is the first largest city in Africa.
2. What is your greatest achievement?

٥) تُستخدم (most) بدون (the) بمعنى (very) قبل الصفة أو الحال

1. The book you lent me was most interesting.

٦) تُستخدم (best / most) بدون (the) في نهاية الجملة بمعنى الأكثر

1. Of all sports, I like tennis best.

٧) يمكن وضع (by far – easily – nearly) قبل صفات التفضيل

1. Football is by far the most popular sport in the world.
2. I'm nearly the oldest in the class.

٨) نستخدم (in / of / ever) في صيغة التفضيل

1. Ali is the tallest boy in class.
2. Mai is the oldest in her year.
3. Mai is the tallest of the four girls.
4. Of all my friends, he's (the) nicest.
5. It was the hottest day of the year.
6. English is the most interesting of all. (of all languages)
7. Corona virus is the most dangerous pandemic of the 21st century.
8. This is the most expensive suit I've ever bought.

= *I have never bought such an expensive suit.*

9. Ali is the cleverest boy I have ever known.

= *I have never known a boy as clever as Ali.*

Similarity صيغة التعبير عن التساوي

(١) تُستخدم (as صفة as) بمعنى مثل ؛ ولابد أن تكون الصفة بدون إضافات (طويلة أو قصيرة) ويأتي بعدهم الطرف الثاني إما (إسم أو ضمير مفعول) ، أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يكون بعده فعل

1. She is as young as him. (طرف ثاني as صفة be as طرف أول)
2. = She is as young as he is. (جملة as صفة be as طرف أول)
3. Sami is as old as Ali.
4. = Sami is the same age as Ali. (طرف ثاني as إسم be the same طرف أول)
5. = Sami and Ali are (of) the same age. (إسم be (of) the same الطرفين)
6. = Sami has the same age as Ali. (طرف ثاني as إسم has the same طرف أول)
7. = They have the same age. (إسم have the same الطرفين)

(٢) عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم (not as /so as)

8. Dina is not as /so old as Heba.
9. = They are not (of) the same age.
10. = They don't have the same age.
11. = Dina is younger than Heba.
12. = Heba is older than Dina.
13. = Heba is the older of the two.
14. It is not so / as hot as it was yesterday.

ملاحظات على صيغة التساوي

(١) نستخدم : (طرف ثاني) as (مفعول) exactly the same لبيان أنه لا إختلاف بين طرفي المقارنة

1. Your bag is exactly the same (colour) as my bag.
2. My father does exactly the same job as your father.
3. He has exactly the same kindness as his father.

(٢) نستخدم : (طرف ثاني) as (مفعول) almost as لبيان أن هناك إختلاف بسيط بين طرفي المقارنة

4. I'm almost as tall as my brother.
5. We're almost as good at maths as you.

٣) لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

1. The city centre was not as crowded as usual.
= *The city centre was less crowded than usual.*
2. The weather is better today. It's not as cold. (= *yesterday was colder*)
3. Their car is twice as expensive as ours.
4. You're not half as clever as you think you are.
5. Tom is not such a fast runner as his brother. (*not such a* صفة + اسم *as*)

٤) لاحظ تحويل الصفة إلى اسم :

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
big / small / large / tiny	size	important	importance
fat / heavy / thin / light	weight	old / young	age
tall / high	height	short	shortage
deep	depth	courageous	courage
wealthy	wealth	beautiful	beauty
wide	width	difficult	difficulty
long	length	weak	weakness
strong	strength	ugly	ugliness
expensive /cheap	price	ill / patient	illness

ملاحظات عامة على الصفات

١) كلمة (later) ظرف ، بمعنى (بعد ذلك / لاحقاً)

1. A week later I got a reply.
2. She later became a doctor.
3. I met him again 3 years later.

٢) كلمة (the latter) صفة ، بمعنى (الثاني / الآخر) ؛ تُشير إلى الثاني من شخصين أو شئين

1. She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.
2. They built a new library in the latter part of last year.
3. The latter point is the most important.

٣) كلمة (the latest) صفة ، ويأتي بعدها اسم ؛ بمعنى (حديث / جديد)

1. Have you heard the latest news?
2. This jacket is the latest fashion.
3. He's enjoying his latest job.

٤ (لاحظ إستخدام (from) مع (farthest) وإستخدام (nearest) مع (to))

1. Aswan is the farthest city from Cairo.
2. Benha is the nearest city to Cairo.

٥ (الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد (adjectives of abstract meaning) يُمكن أن تأخذ (er / est) أو (more / most))

- clear - free - keen - safe - sure - true - wise

1. I wish I felt surer / more sure about what I'm doing.

٦ (الصفات التالية ذات مقطعين ، يمكن أن تأخذ (er / est) أو (more / most))

- able - cruel - handsome - polite - sincere
- clever - friendly - narrow - quiet - stupid
- common - gentle - pleasant - simple - tired

1. Can we go somewhere quieter / more quiet?
2. The cleverest students were two girls from Cairo.

٧ (الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتأخذ (more / most))

- bored - pleased - real - right - wrong

1. The film made the story seem more real.

٨ (تُستخدم الصفة قبل (one / ones) للإشارة إلى اسم تم ذكره من قبل)

1. Hard beds are healthier than soft ones.
2. I lost my old camera. This is a new one.

Past habits عادات الماضي

(١) نستخدم (مصدر + used to) للتعبير عن عادات ومواقف في الماضي لم تعد موجودة الآن

1. Tourism used to damage the coral reefs.
2. Local people used to complain about tourism in their town, but they don't complain now.
3. We used to be good friends, but we aren't any more.
4. There used to be big trees in our garden.
5. He no longer smokes as he used to.
6. He used to enjoy playing on the beach, but now he doesn't.
= *He no longer enjoys playing on the beach.*
= *He doesn't enjoy playing on the beach any longer / any more.*

لاحظ أن no longer فعلها مثبت ، لكن الفعل منفي مع any more / any longer

(٢) عند نفي (used to) نستخدم (مصدر + didn't use to / never used to)
(مصدر + used not to / usedn't to) ويمكن إستخدام

7. He didn't use to smoke, but he does now.
= *He never used to smoke.*
8. There didn't use to be a limit on the number of divers.

(٣) وفي السؤال نستخدم (مصدر use to فاعل Did)

9. Did grandfather use to walk to work?
10. Who did you use to go to school with when you were a child?

(٤) صيغة المبني للمجهول (مصدر used to be + P.P) هي

11. A lot of trees used to be planted near to the sea.
12. Emails didn't use to be sent by my grandparents.

(٥) السؤال المنهول (مصدر used to)

13. You used to work in Cairo, didn't you?
14. My grandfather didn't use to get up late, did he?

(٦) نستخدم ظروف التكرار (always - usually - often - seldom - never - every) في زمن الماضي البسيط للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

1. When Adel was younger, he often went fishing with his father.
2. They went to the club every day during the last holiday.

(٧) يُستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي وليس **used to** في حالتين :-

أ- عند الإشارة الى حدث وقع في وقت أو مناسبة محددة وإن لم يتم ذكرها

15. I drove to work yesterday.

16. I wrote the stories very quickly.

17. Egypt's football team won the Africa Cup of Nations in 2010.

ب- عند الإشارة الى عدد مرات وقوع الحدث ، أو عند الإشارة إلى طول المدة التي إستغرقها الحدث

18. I went to the cinema four times last month.

19. I lived in Cairo for three years.

(٨) مع (مصدر used to) في حالة السؤال والنفي يُمكن عدم إعادة **used** للمصدر

20. Did you used to have ambitions when you were younger?

21. The sea didn't used to be as warm as it is today.

(٩) نستخدم (عبارة اسمية / اسم / ضمير + **be used to**) للإشارة إلى شيء

مُعتاد أو مألوف لدى الشخص ، وللتعبير عن العادات في المضارع أو الماضي نستخدم

1	فاعل	always / usually	مضارع بسيط أو ماضي بسيط
2	It be	's + habit أو صفة ملكية	مصدر + to
3	It be	habitual for مفعول	
4	اعمل	have the habit of	V.ing أو noun أو pronoun
5		be in	
6		be	
7		get used to	
8		become	
9		be accustomed to	
10		become	

1. He usually plays tennis every week.

2. = *It's his habit to play tennis every week.*

3. = *He is in the habit of*

4. = *He's used to*

5. = *He's getting used to*

(playing) tennis every week.

6. They are used to the cold.

(present)

7. I am getting used to the weather.

(present)

8. I don't mind walking. I'm used to it.

(present)

9. She wasn't used to living in the country.

(past)

10. I didn't like using the computer at first, but I got used to it. (past)

(١٠) نستخدم (اسم / عبارة اسمية + be used for) أو (مصدر + be used to)
يسبقهم اسم غير عاقل بمعنى يُستخدم لـ (صيغة مضارع بسيط مبني للمجهول)

1. Pens are used for writing.
2. The keyboard is used for typing words.
3. The keyboard is used to type words.

(١١) تأتي كلمة (used) كصفة بمعنى مُستخدم

1. He bought a used car.
2. The car looked used.
3. Which of the inventions do you think will become the most used?

(١٢) نستخدم (used to + inf.) أو (would + inf.) للتعبير عن العادات المتكررة في الماضي

1. We used to / would eat out on Sundays.
2. Tourists used to / would come to dive in this area.
3. Every evening local people used to / would go out onto streets and sell souvenirs.
4. At weekend we used to / would go camping in the mountains.

(١٣) نستخدم (would + inf.) للتعبير عن العادات المتكررة في الماضي ؛ والمعنى أنه ليس مقارنة بين الماضي والمضارع ولكن وصف لروتين أو سلوك فقط

1. Hotel companies would buy the best land in the town.
2. Too many tourists would visit the diving centres.
3. When I lived in my hometown, I would ride my bike to school and back every day.

(١٤) نستخدم (used to + inf.) وليس (would + inf.) للتعبير عن العادات المنتظمة أو العادات الهامة في الماضي

1. Ali used to play a lot of football. (NOT: Ali would to play)
2. I used to smoke.

(١٥) لا نستخدم (would + inf.) مع الأفعال التقريرية مثل أفعال الحواس ، والأفعال التي تُعبر عن العواطف والمشاعر والتفضيل ، وأفعال النشاط العقلي ؛ الإدراك والرأي والمعرفة ، وأفعال الملكية ، وأفعال المظهر والقيمة

1. There used to be a lot of tourists. (NOT: There would to be)
2. I used to have a bicycle, but I sold it.
3. I used to know much about football.

١٦) تُشير (used to inf.) بشكل واضح إلى الماضي ، لكن (would + inf.) لا تُشير بالضرورة إلى الماضي ، لذلك من الأفضل أن يسبقها ظرف زمني أو تعبير زمني يدل على الماضي

1. I used to play the violin.
2. When I was a kid, we would always go to my aunt's house in the holidays.

١٧) يُمكن استخدام ظروف التكرار (always - usually - often - sometimes ...) قبل أو بعد (used) ولكن تُستخدم بعد (would)

1. He sometimes used to bring me little presents without saying why.
2. He used sometimes to bring me little presents without saying why.
3. He would sometimes bring me little presents without saying why.

The past perfect tense الماضي التام

had + p.p.	:	التكوين
hadn't + p.p.	:	النفى
Had فاعل p.p.	:	السؤال
فاعل + had been + p.p. + by + فاعل + مفعول	:	المبني للمجهول
	:	الإستخدام

(١) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي ، الحدث الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

1. When he had finished speaking, the audience clapped loudly.

(He finished speaking first and then the audience clapped loudly.)

2. I found the watch which I had lost.

(٢) للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

1. It's 10 o'clock now. By 7 o'clock, I had already got dressed.

2. Huda had finished cooking by 11:30 a.m.

(٣) للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي

1. Reem was upset because her friend hadn't phoned her.

2. He had fixed the old chair. It looked new.

(٤) مع صيغة التفضيل و (the first, the second , the only, the last)

1. It was the best story I had ever read.

2. That was the first time I had been to Paris.

(٥) مع الحالة الثالثة لـ if و I wish - If only - I'd rather للتعبير عن التمني و الندم في الماضي

1. If you hadn't helped me, I'd have been in trouble.

2. I wish you had told me the truth.

3. I wish I hadn't spent so much money.

4. If only I had been with them, I might have saved them.

5. If only she hadn't told the police, everything would have been all right.

6. I'd rather you hadn't borrowed my dictionary. لابد من إختلاف الفاعلين

7. I'd rather you had informed me earlier.

Time Expressions:-

يُستخدم الماضي التام مع

*after	*before	*till	*already	*the moment
*as soon as	*by the time	*until	*ever - never	*immediately on
*when	*by	*just	*since - for	*shortly after

①

After - As soon as - When	ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	after – as soon as – when	ماضي تام

1. When the manager had arrived, the meeting began.
(The manger arrived before the meeting began.)

②

Before - By the time - When	ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام
ماضي تام	before - by the time - when	ماضي بسيط

1. When the manager arrived, the meeting had begun.
(The meeting began before the manager arrived.)
2. When he arrived at the station, the train had left so he missed it.

③

When - After - As soon as - Before	ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط	when - after - as soon as – before	ماضي بسيط

- يُوضع الحدث الأول بعد الروابط السابقة ، ماعدا before يوضع بعدها الحدث الثاني وكلاهما ماضي بسيط وتُشير الى عدم وجود فاصل زمني طويل بين الحدثين

1. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson began.
(We arrived at school and then the first lesson began.)
2. After he bought the ticket, he entered the cinema.
3. Before I entered the university, I had to show my identity card.

④

ماضي تام (الحدث الأول) till – until ماضي بسيط منفي (الحدث الثاني)

1. I didn't buy the computer until I had compared the prices.
2. He wasn't given the prize until he had come first. ماضي بسيط مبني للمجهول
3. No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.
4. He refused to leave until he had taken the money. قبلها إثبات يعطي معنى النفي

- لاحظ أن الحدث الثاني يُمكن أن يأتي بعد until / till ويكون ماضي مثبت أو منفي
5. Ali had forgotten about the family party until he saw the invitation.

- يمكن إستخدام الماضي التام أو البسيط بعد until / till
6. We didn't leave until he arrived / had arrived home.
7. He lived in Cairo until he died.
8. The match didn't start until nine. حرف جر = (تعبير زمني + until)

⑤

جملة ماضي تام + فترة زمنية في الماضي + Before - بحلول By

1. By yesterday, he had reached Paris.
2. By 1913, the Titanic had shipwrecked.
3. Before 2013, he had written five short stories.

⑥

- يُستخدم الماضي التام مع روابط السبب والنتيجة والتناقض (مع الحدث الأول)

1. His father went to prison because he had got into debt.
2. We didn't eat in the restaurant because we had eaten already.
3. He didn't move to his new flat because it hadn't been painted.
4. Nada knew who my friend was because she had met her before.
5. It had not rained for two months, so the river was very dry.
6. Although she had lost the gold medal, she was happy.

⑦

	no sooner	لم يكـ ... حتى ...	than	
فاعل + had	hardly	P.P.....	when	جملة ماضي بسيط
	scarcely		when	

1. The performance had hardly begun when the lights went out.
2. I had no sooner closed the door than somebody knocked.

No sooner	had + الفاعل + P.P.....	than	
Hardly	الماضي التام في شكل سؤال	when	جملة ماضي بسيط
Scarcely		when	

3. Hardly had I started work when I felt a pain in my back.
4. No sooner had we heard the noise than we rushed to the spot.

⑧

It wasn't until	بعد	جملة ماضي تام	that	جملة ماضي بسيط
It was only when	فقط عندما		that	

1. It wasn't until he had finished his work that he helped me.
2. It was only when I had revised my lessons that I did my homework.

⑨

جملة ماضي بسيط + Immediately on / Shortly after + noun

1. Immediately on his arrival, the phone rang.

ملاحظات

(١) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after يأتي (v.ing) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

1. After doing my homework, I watched TV. (= After I had done...)
2. We decided to have lunch after visiting the museum.
3. After the match, he went to bed. (After + noun)

(٢) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد before يأتي (v.ing) بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد

1. Before visiting Egypt, he had never heard Arabic. (= Before he visited...)
2. Before the film, I had had dinner. (Before + noun)

(٣) تُستخدم (Having + P.P ...) بدلاً من (... ماضي تام + فاعل + After / As soon as)

1. Having lost her necklace, Amira was very upset.
2. Having been checked, the email was sent to all customers. (Passive)

(٤) تُستخدم (On + v.ing / noun ...) بدلاً من When (تعاقب سريع للأحداث أو رد فعل)

1. On my arrival at the station, the train had left. (= When I arrived...)
2. On getting to the station, the bus left. (= When he got to...)

(٥) ترتيب الأزمنة مع when - as soon as - after - before

1. As soon as I saw Ahmed, I realised that I had forgotten his book at home.

❖ لم نضع الماضي التام بعد as soon as مباشرة لأنه ليس الحدث الأول وإنما الحدث الأول هو نسيان الكتاب

2. When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

3. I found out that the zoo had closed an hour before I got there.

❖ لم نضع الماضي التام بعد after مباشرة لأنه ليس الحدث الأول وإنما الحدث الأول هو ترك التذكرة

(٦) يأتي بعد Before that ماضي تام ، وبعد After that ماضي بسيط

1. I watched TV after I had tidied my room
= I watched TV. Before that, I had tidied my room.
2. I had tidied my room before I watched TV.
= I had tidied my room. After that, I watched TV.

(٧) الماضي التام في المبني للمجهول

1. As soon as the photograph had been taken, it was shown to his friend.

(٨) لاحظ الصيغة التالية في المبني للمجهول

1. As soon as my car had been repaired in the garage, it stopped using too much petrol.
2. Having been repaired in the garage, my car stopped using too much petrol.
3. Repaired in the garage, my car stopped using too much petrol.

(٩) إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (Not until - Not since - Only when - Only after - Only by)

يتقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في الجملة الرئيسية

1. Not until I had checked my email, did I go to bed.

السؤال المذيل Question Tag

١. السؤال المذيل هو سؤال يأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية بمعنى (أليس كذلك)
٢. يأتي قبل السؤال المذيل (,)
٣. يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص بعده ضمير فاعل (he) وليس اسم (Ali)
٤. يبقى ضمير الفاعل (I / We) كما هما ، لا يتحولان إلى (you)
٥. الجملة المثبتة يتبعها سؤال مذيّل منفي ؛ مختصراً (... , isn't he?) وليس (... , is not he?)
٦. الجملة المنفية يتبعها سؤال مذيّل مُثبت
٧. الغرض من السؤال المذيل تأكيد المعنى أو طلب الموافقة
٨. راجع الأفعال المساعدة و الأفعال الناقصة

المصدر الزمن	Be يكون	Do يفعل	Have يمتلك	أفعال ناقصة
مضارع	am, is, are	do, does	have, has	Modal Verbs
ماضي	was, were	did	had	
تصريف ثالث	been	done	had	
They We You	are were	do	have	can could will would shall should
↑ I ↓	am	did	had	may might
He She It	is was	does	has	must

(١) إذا كان فعل الجملة هو Verb to be أو فعل ناقص

1. He is a teacher, <i>isn't he?</i>	7. He is not a teacher, <i>is he?</i>
2. They are reading, <i>aren't they?</i>	8. They aren't reading, <i>are they?</i>
3. Sami was at home, <i>wasn't he?</i>	9. Sami wasn't at home, <i>was he?</i>
4. They were happy, <i>weren't they?</i>	10. They weren't happy, <i>were they?</i>
5. I can dive, <i>can't I?</i>	11. I cannot dive, <i>can I?</i>
6. We will help you, <i>won't we?</i>	12. We won't help you, <i>will we?</i>

(٢) إذا كان الفعل (have) فعل مساعد ؛ بمعنى (have / has + P.P) مثل have / has got

13. I have got a farm, <i>haven't I?</i>	15. I haven't got a farm, <i>have I?</i>
14. He has got a car, <i>hasn't he?</i>	16. He has not got a car, <i>has he?</i>

(٣) إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل أساسي ؛ بمعنى

١	٢	٣
مصدر أو have دون P.P إستخدم (don't)	مصدر بـ s أو has دون P.P إستخدم (doesn't)	ماضي بسيط أو had دون P.P إستخدم (didn't)

17. I play chess, <i>don't I?</i>	23. I don't play chess, <i>do I?</i>
18. He plays chess, <i>doesn't he?</i>	24. He doesn't play chess, <i>does he?</i>
19. We played chess, <i>didn't we?</i>	25. We didn't play chess, <i>did we?</i>
20. I have a farm, <i>don't I?</i>	26. I don't have a farm, <i>do I?</i>
21. He has a car, <i>doesn't he?</i>	27. He doesn't have a car, <i>does he?</i>
22. He had lunch, <i>didn't he?</i>	28. He didn't have lunch, <i>did he?</i>

(٤) إذا كان هناك ('s) يمكن أن تكون (is) أو (has) حسب المعنى وما يأتي بعدها

is	has
's + (اسم / مكان + حرف جر / صفة / اسم)	's + (اسم / P.P)
29. He's an engineer, <i>isn't he?</i>	34. He's a car, <i>doesn't he?</i>
30. He's clever, <i>isn't he?</i>	35. He's punished me for making mistakes, <i>hasn't he?</i>
31. He's at work, <i>isn't he?</i>	36. He has been punished for making mistakes, <i>hasn't he?</i>
32. He's reading, <i>isn't he?</i>	
's + P.P. في حالة المبني للمجهول	
33. He's punished for making mistakes, <i>isn't he?</i>	

(٥) إذا كان هناك ('d) يمكن أن تكون (would) أو (had)

would	had
'd + (rather / مصدر)	'd + (اسم / P.P / better)
37. He'd rather go out, <i>wouldn't he?</i>	40. He'd lunch, <i>didn't he?</i>
38. He'd like to go out, <i>wouldn't he?</i>	41. He'd bought a car, <i>hadn't he?</i>
39. He'd like fish, <i>wouldn't he?</i>	42. He'd better go out, <i>hadn't he?</i>

(٦) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (he / she)

43. This is my son, <i>isn't he?</i>	44. That girl is clever, <i>isn't she?</i>
--------------------------------------	--

(٧) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على غير عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (it)

45. This is my book, <i>isn't it?</i>	46. That book is mine, <i>isn't it?</i>
---------------------------------------	---

٨) إذا كان الفاعل (these / those) يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (they)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 47. These are my parents, <i>aren't they?</i> | 48. Those toys are mine, <i>aren't they?</i> |
|---|--|

٩) إذا كان الفاعل (there) تبقى كما هي في السؤال المذيل

- | | |
|---|--|
| 49. There is a car, <i>isn't there?</i> | 50. There aren't any cars, <i>are there?</i> |
|---|--|

١٠) يكون الضمير (they) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| - Everyone | - Someone | - Anyone | - No one |
| - Everybody | - Somebody | - Anybody | - Nobody |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 51. Everyone is calling, <i>aren't they?</i> | 52. Someone has a car, <i>don't they?</i> |
|--|---|

١١) يكون الضمير (it) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| - Everything | - Something | - Anything | - Nothing |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 53. Everything is OK, <i>isn't it?</i> | 54. Something smells good, <i>isn't it?</i> |
|--|---|

١٢) نستخدم سؤال مذيل مثبت بعد الجملة التي تحتوي على كلمات وظروف تعطي معنى النفي مثل

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| - never | - rarely | - seldom | - hardly | - no | - no one |
| - nobody | - nothing | - anyone | - neither | - little | - few |

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 55. You never tell lies, <i>do you?</i> | 57. Nobody arrived, <i>did they?</i> |
|---|--------------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 56. You can hardly swim, <i>can you?</i> | 58. There is little to do, <i>is there?</i> |
|--|---|

١٣) يأتي بعد (None of) اسم يُعد (جمع) ثم فعل مثبت مفرد أو جمع

١٤) يأتي بعد (None of) اسم لا يُعد (كمية) ثم فعل مفرد

59. None of his classmates likes/like him, *do they?*
 60. None of the shops was/were open, *were they?*
 61. None of the information given to me was helpful, *was it?*
 62. None of the jewellery was stolen, *was it?*

١٥) حالات خاصة

63. I am strong, *aren't I?* (BUT: I am not weak, *am I?*)
 64. Let's go swimming, *shall we?* (إقتراح)
 65. Let's not mention this to him, *shall we?*
 66. Let me give you a hand, *will / won't you?* (إن)
 67. Leave the window open, *will / would / can / could you?*
 68. Shut up, *can't / won't you?* (مزيد من التأكيد والحزم)

69. Don't forget to bring some groceries, *will you*?
 70. That bag is too heavy to lift, *isn't it*?
 71. Fantastic, *isn't it*?
 72. It's important that we eat healthy food, *isn't it*? (السؤال على الجزء الأول)
 73. When I arrived home, Ali was asleep in bed, *wasn't he*? (جملة مُركَّبة)
 74. If all our cars are electric, it will be much better for the air in our cities, *won't it*?
 75. There's some more chairs upstairs, *aren't there*?
 76. This picture ought to be hung somewhere, *oughtn't it*? (بدون to)

سؤال مذيّل على الجملة الرئيسية	جملة رئيسية	I / We think, believe, say, expect ...
--------------------------------	-------------	--

77. I think Ali is late, *isn't he*?
 78. I don't think it will rain, *will it*? (لاحظ أن I think تؤثر من ناحية الإثبات والنفي)

سؤال مذيّل على جملة	جملة رئيسية	He, She, You, They think, believe, say, expect ...
---------------------	-------------	--

79. Ali thinks that Mai is late, *doesn't he*?
 80. They think that Mai is late, *don't they*?

(١٦) عند الإجابة على السؤال المذيّل

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تكون الإجابة بـ Yes	إذا كانت الجملة منفية تكون الإجابة بـ No
- He is a teacher, <i>isn't he</i> ? Yes, he is.	- I don't have a farm, <i>do I</i> ? No, you don't. (لاحظ تحويل I إلى you)

ظروف الطريقة (الكيفية) *Adverbs of manner*

- الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله أو بعد V. to be ، والظرف أو الحال يصف صفة أو فعل أو حال آخر

1. He is a good swimmer. (صفة تصف الاسم adj. + n.)

2. He is very good at swimming. (ظرف يصف الصفة adv. + adj.)

3. He swims well. (ظرف يصف الفعل v. + adv.)

4. He swims very well. (ظرف يصف ظرف آخر adv. + adv.)

- ظروف الطريقة تُبين كيفية حدوث الفعل وتأتي قبل الفعل أو بعده : وهي تُجيب عن السؤال الذي يبدأ بـ (How)

1. It's at the end of the day and the guests are slowly leaving.

2. That is my sister. She is smiling happily at the camera.

(١) الكثير من ظروف الطريقة يتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
quiet	quietly	slow	slowly	kind	kindly	difficult	difficultly
quick	quickly	bad	badly	loud	loudly	excited	excitedly

(٢) إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily) ، ولكن يُستثنى (shy – shyly)

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
lucky	luckily	easy	easily	busy	busily	lazy	lazily
happy	happily	funny	funnily	greedy	greedily	hungry	hungrily

(٣) إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ، ولكن يُستثنى (true – truly)

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
polite	politely	rude	rudely	extreme	extremely
nice	nicely	sure	surely	sincere	sincerely

(٤) إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) يسبقها ساكن ، تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (ly)

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
terrible	terribly	probable	probably	incredible	incredibly
horrible	horribly	possible	possibly	comfortable	comfortably

(٥) إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) تُضاف (ly)

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
usual	usually	careful	carefully	beautiful	beautifully
useful	usefully	local	locally	historical	historically

٦ إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (ic) تُضاف (ally) ، ولكن يُستثنى (public – publicly)

adj.	adv.	adj.	adv.
fantastic	<i>fantastically</i>	automatic	<i>automatically</i>
dramatic	<i>dramatic</i>	magic	<i>magic</i>

٧ بعض الظروف لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

- late	- right	- fast	- free	- daily
- early	- wrong	- hard	- near	- weekly
- first	- high	- long	- enough	- monthly
- last	- low	- deep	- straight	- yearly

1. Ali is never late. (= *Ali never comes late.*)
2. He is a hard worker. (= *He works hard.*)
3. The lake is deep.
4. They went deep into the forest.
5. There is enough food in the fridge.
6. He isn't tall enough to play basketball.
7. We didn't have a long wait. We didn't have to wait long.
8. It's a monthly magazine. It comes out monthly.

٨ هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

<i>costly</i>	مُكَلَّف	<i>friendly</i>	ودود	<i>lonely</i>	وحيداً	<i>brotherly</i>	أخوي
<i>cowardly</i>	جبان	<i>heavenly</i>	سَمَاوِي	<i>lovely</i>	محبوب	<i>fatherly</i>	أبوي
<i>deadly</i>	مُمِيت	<i>likely</i>	مُحْتَمَل	<i>silly</i>	سَخِيف	<i>motherly</i>	كالأم
<i>elderly</i>	مُسِن	<i>lively</i>	مُفْعَم بالحَيَوِيَّة	<i>ugly</i>	قُبِيح	<i>sisterly</i>	كالأخت

ولاستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

1. His speech to me was fatherly.
2. He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.
3. We received a friendly greeting. They greeted us in a friendly manner.
4. That isn't very likely. That probably won't happen.

٩ بعض الظروف لا تتكون من صفات

- here	- often	- very	- quite	- rather
- there	- then	- however	- perhaps	- maybe

Adverbs of degree ظروف الدرجة

(١) تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف أو فعل

(٢) تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل الصفة أو الظرف أو الفعل الأساسي ، ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد

Full degree	:	absolutely, completely, totally, entirely, quite
Large degree	:	extremely, very, really, awfully, terribly
Medium degree	:	rather, pretty, quite, fairly, somewhat
Small degree	:	a little, a bit, slightly
Negative	:	hardly, scarcely, at all
Others	:	so, as, too, more, most, less, least

(٣) تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة التالية قبل الصفات القوية

- absolutely	- completely	- totally	- entirely	- utterly
- incredibly	- really	- awfully	- terribly	- pretty

(٤) تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة التالية قبل الصفات العادية

- extremely	- very	- really	- rather	- quite
- fairly	- somewhat	- a little	- a bit	- slightly

1. The water is very hot.
2. I'm really tired today.
3. The trip was rather interesting.
4. This engine is absolutely excellent.
5. The temple is totally ancient.
6. We all thought she sang very well.
7. They arrived rather early.
8. We absolutely love this film.
9. I don't quite understand what you mean.

(٥) بعض الصفات العادية والقوية ؛ غالباً لا تُستخدم الصفات القوية في المقارنة والتفضيل

Ordinary	Strong	Ordinary	Strong
good	wonderful / excellent	bad	awful / terrible
interesting	amazing	cold	freezing
surprising	amazed	hot	boiling
clever	brilliant	big	enormous / huge
happy	delighted	small	tiny
unusual	incredible	angry	furious
old	ancient	hungry	starving
tired	exhausted	frightening	terrifying

ملاحظات

(١) تُستخدم (well) كظرف بمعنى جيداً ، وتُستخدم كصفة بمعنى فى صحة جيدة (in good health) ، وعكسها (unwell = ill)

1. Ali is a good singer, isn't he?
2. Ali sings well, doesn't he?
3. He isn't feeling well, so he will see a doctor.
4. I was ill, but I'm very well / I'm all right now.

(٢) يُمكن إستخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) في حالة عدم ذكر طرف المقارنة الثاني
طرف ثاني + than ظرف more / less فعل + طرف أول

1. Salma painted more beautifully than Noha.
2. A horse is able to run more quickly than a mouse.
3. The bird could live more safely with the king.
4. The bird was less comfortable in the forest.

(٣) عندما يأتي اثنان أو أكثر من الأحوال يكون الترتيب : (manner + place + time)

1. Did you work hard at school yesterday?
2. He has been working hard at school recently.

(٤) عند وجود أفعال الحركة مثل go, come, leave يكون الترتيب : (place + manner + time)

1. Did you go to Paris by plane last summer?
2. She arrived here early this morning.

(٥) هناك بعض الظروف لها شكلين ولكن المعنى مختلف

deep	= a long way down	deeply	= very
free	= without payment	freely	= without limit = uncontrolled
high	= at / to a high level	highly	= very much
late	= not early	lately	= recently
most	= superlative of much	mostly	= mainly = usually
near	= close	nearly	= almost
hard	= with a lot of effort	hardly	= very little, almost not any
pretty	= rather	prettily	= in a pretty way

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The kite flew high in the sky. | - He is a highly respected teacher. |
| 2. You've all worked hard. | - I've got hardly any money. |
| 3. There's a bank quite near. | - We've nearly finished. |
| 4. I often stay up late. | - I've been unwell lately. |
| 5. Submarines can go very deep. | - Mai feels very deeply about this. |
| 6. This ear hurts the most. | - We mostly stay in. |

Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

ضمائر	1) who	for people	فاعل أو مفعول عاقل
	2) whom	for people	مفعول عاقل
	3) which	for things or animals	فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل
الوصل	4) that	for people or things	فاعل أو مفعول عاقل أو غير عاقل
	5) whose	possessive	ملكية عاقل وغير عاقل
	6) what	تكملة للجملة	بمعنى (ما) ، وتكون العبارة الموصولة كلها فاعل أو مفعول أو تكملة للجملة
ظروف	7) where	for places	للمكان
	8) when	a period of time	فترة أو مدة زمنية
	9) why	for reasons	لإعطاء السبب وتأتي بعد reason

العبارة الموصولة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوي على فعل وهي تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما، كما أنها غالباً ما تأتي بعد الاسم الذي تُصِفُه ، وهناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل

عبارة الوصل غير المُحددة أو غير المُعرّفة Non-defining relative clauses	عبارة الوصل المُحددة أو المُعرّفة Defining relative clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تُعطي معلومة إضافية للإسم ؛ معلومة غير مُهمّة تأتي في منتصف الجملة ويكون قبلها وبعدها (,) تأتي في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة و قبلها (,) يُمكن حذف العبارة الموصولة لا يُمكن أن تحل (that) محل (who / which) لا يُمكن حذف ضمير الوصل 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تُعطي معلومة أساسية للإسم ؛ معلومة مُهمّة تأتي في منتصف الجملة ولا يكون قبلها أو بعدها (,) تأتي في بداية الجزء الثاني من الجملة ليس قبلها (,) لا يُمكن حذف العبارة الموصولة يُمكن أن تحل (that) محل (who / which) يُمكن حذف ضمير الوصل (حسب حالات الحذف)

1) Cars which cause pollution should be banned.

= Some cars should be banned because they cause pollution.

2) Cars, which cause pollution, should be banned.

= All cars should be banned because they cause pollution.

Defining relative clauses

1) Students who cheat should be punished.

2) I can't find the book which I was reading.

3) The man whose car was damaged was angry.

4) The shop where I bought this shirt is near my house.

5) The day when / that I graduated was the happiest day of my life.

6) I was upset. This is the reason (why / that) I didn't call.

= I was upset. This is the reason for which I didn't call.

Non-defining relative clauses

- 1) Ali, whom you met last night, is an architect.
- 2) The coat, which I bought last year, cost a lot of money.
- 3) Amira, whose father teaches English, is my neighbor.
- 4) I'd love to visit France, where my mother was born.
- 5) They moved into a new house in 2010, when their baby was born.

كيفية ربط جملتين
١. نحدد الاسم أو الضمير المكرر بين الجملتين.
٢. نحذف الاسم أو الضمير المكرر (الثاني) ونضع ضمير الوصل المناسب بعد الاسم الأول
٣. نضع الجملة الثانية بعد ضمير الوصل (ثم باقى الجملة الأولى إن وُجد)

كيفية الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات		
١	للفاعل العاقل	نختار who ويأتي بعدها فعل
٢	للمفعول العاقل	نختار who أو whom ويأتي بعدها جملة
٣	لفاعل غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها فعل
٤	لمفعول غير عاقل	نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة
٥	للملكية	نختار whose ويأتي بعدها الاسم المُمْتَلِك (عاقل أو غير عاقل)
٦	لمكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
٧	لمكان	لم يذكر حدث يتم داخله نختار which ويأتي بعدها جملة
٨	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل نختار which
٩	لزمان	يحدث فيه شيء نختار when ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبله أو مع فعل الجملة ، وفي حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which

who

الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي

- محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل ، ولا يُمكن حذفها
- محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة ، و يُمكن حذفها

- 1) I met a student. He is from Japan.

I met a man who / that is from Japan. (NOT: ... a man who he is from ...)

- 2) The men were arrested. The men robbed the bank.

The men who / that robbed the bank were arrested.

- 3) I saw a friend. I hadn't seen him for years.

I saw a friend (who / whom / that) I hadn't seen for years.

- 4) The student is lazy. The teacher punished him.

The student (whom / who / that) the teacher punished is lazy.

- 5) The brave man saved the boy.

The man who / that saved the boy is brave.

- عند وجود حرف جر مع فعل الجملة نستخدمه مع **whom** ، ولا نستخدمه مع **who / that**

- 1) I'll introduce you to a man. I share a flat with the man.

I'll introduce you to the man (who / whom / that) I share a flat with.

I'll introduce you to the man with whom I share a flat.

- 2) This is my friend from France. I was telling you about him.

This is my friend from France, (who / whom) I was telling you about.

This is my friend from France, about whom I was telling you.

which

الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي

(١) تحل محل الفاعل الغير عاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل ، ولا يمكن حذفها

(٢) تحل محل المفعول الغير عاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة ، و يمكن حذفها

- 1) He has written a book. It is about education.

He has written a book which / that is about education.

- 2) They keys are mine. They are on the table.

They keys which / that are on the table are mine.

- 3) Did you receive the fax? I sent it yesterday.

Did you receive the fax (which / that) I sent yesterday? (NOT: which I sent it...)

- 4) The shirt doesn't fit. Ali gave the shirt to me.

The shirt (which / that) Ali gave to me doesn't fit.

- 5) I bought an expensive camera.

The camera (which / that) I bought is expensive.

(٣) عند وجود حرف جر مع فعل الجملة نستخدمه مع **which** ، ولا نستخدمه مع **that**

- 1) History is a subject. I am good at it.

History is the subject (which / that) I am good at.

History is the subject at which I am good.

- 2) This is my key. I open my front door with it.

This is my key (which / that) I open my front door with.

This is my key with which I open my front door.

(٤) نستخدم **which = the fact that** ولا نستخدم **that** أو **who** أو **what** عندما نُشير إلى مضمون الجملة التي تسبقها ، وليس اسماً محدداً ، وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن حذف **which**

- 1) He can't write at all, which surprised me. (= This surprised me.)

- 2) The lift was out of order, which was annoying. (= That was annoying.)

- 3) He helped me do the washing up, which was kind of him.

whose

للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل ويتبعها اسم الشئ المملوك

1) I know the writer. His latest novel is a great success.

I know the writer whose latest novel is a great success.

2) That is the building. Its windows were smashed.

That is the building whose windows were smashed.

3) The boy is my classmate. His parents are standing over there.

The boy whose parents are standing over there is my classmate.

4) My friends were playing a game. I couldn't understand its rules.

My friends were playing a game whose rules I couldn't understand.

5) I went to see my friends. I used to teach their children.

I went to see my friends, whose children I used to teach.

6) I have a car. Its engine is noisy.

I have a car whose engine is noisy. (= ...a car the engine of which is...)(١) يُمكن إستخدام **whose + noun** مفعولاً لحرف جر

1) Ali, with whose help I do my homework, is my best friend.

2) The President, in whose private life the newspapers are interested, has nothing to hide.

3) Sami is the man whose cottage we stayed at.

(٢) هناك بعض الكلمات تُستخدم كاسم وفعل ، وإذا أُستخدمت كاسم يأتي قبلها **whose** مثل :
(visit / stay / dream / play / (dis)likes / stand / end / hope / pay / help / imports / exports / design / work / works ... أعمال أدبية)

1) People whose stay ended should renew it.

2) The man whose dream has come true is very happy.

(٣) لاحظ أن :

who / which / that + have / has / had = whose + اسم = with + (صفة) + اسم

1) I live in a house which has three floors.

= I live in a house with three floors.

2) The boy who has good behaviour is my brother.

*= The boy whose behaviour is good is my brother.**= The boy with good behaviour is my brother.*(٤) لاحظ الفرق بين **whose** و **who's** لأن **who's** = **who is / who has**

1) This is the boy who's making all that noise. (= ... who is making ...)

2) I've got a cousin who's never been to London. (= ... who has never ...)

where**حيث / حيثما / المكان الذي**

- (١) تشير إلى مكان يحدث شيء بداخله ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبلها أو مع فعل الجملة
 (٢) إذا جاء حرف جر مع فعل الجملة يمكن إستبدال where بـ which أو that ، ويمكن حذفهم
 (٣) بمعنى يُمكن إستخدام in / on / at which بدلاً من where

1) That is the restaurant. We had dinner there last night.

That is the restaurant where we had dinner last night.

2) The village is very small. I grew up there.

The village where I grew up is very small.

3) The café served delicious food. We had lunch there.

The café where we had lunch served delicious food.

4) Cairo is the capital of Egypt. The Houses of Parliament are there.

Cairo where the Houses of Parliament are is the capital of Egypt.

5) This is the town. I was born in it.

This is the town where I was born. (NOT: ...where I was born in ...)

This is the town in which I was born. (NOT: ...in where I was born.)

This is the town (which / that) I was born in.

6) The shop is near my house. I bought this shirt from the shop.

The shop where I bought this shirt is near my house.

The shop from which I bought this shirt is near my house.

The shop (which / that) I bought this shirt from is near my house.

7) This is the park. We usually go to it.

This is the park where we usually go.

This is the park to which we usually go.

This is the park (which / that) we usually go to.

8) We stayed at a cheap hotel.

The hotel where we stayed was cheap.

The hotel at which we stayed was cheap.

The hotel (which / that) we stayed at was cheap.

٤) لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين :

1) This is the house where we live. (مكان يحدث شيء بداخله)

2) This is the house which we built. (مكان لم يُذكر حدث يتم داخله)

٥) يُمكن إستخدام where بدون اسم ، و يُمكن إستخدام which بدلاً من where

1) The house where I used to live has been knocked down.

= *Where I used to live has been knocked down.*

2) I go to the club where I meet my friends.

= *I go to the club which is where I meet my friends.*

when**عندما / حينما / حين / الوقت الذي**

- (١) تُشير إلى زمن أو وقت حدوث شيء ويأتي بعدها جملة مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبلها أو مع فعل الجملة
 (٢) إذا جاء حرف جر مع فعل الجملة يمكن إستبدال when بـ which أو that ، ويمكن حذفهم
 (٣) بمعنى يُمكن إستخدام in / on / at which بدلاً من when

- 1) I will never forget the day. I first met him then.
I will never forget the day (when) I first met him.
- 2) We must arrange a time. Then we can discuss the problem.
We must arrange a time (when) we can discuss the problem.
- 3) I will never forget the time. I fell into the pool at that time.
I will never forget the time (when / that) I fell into the pool.
I will never forget the time at which I fell into the pool.
- 4) I will never forget the summer. We went to Alex in the summer.
I will never forget the summer (when / that) we went to Alex.
I will never forget the summer in which we went to Alex.
- 5) I graduated in 2004.
2004 was the year (when / that) I graduated.
= 2004 was the year in which I graduated.
= 2004 was the year which I graduated in.
- 6) Do you remember the day? We first came to this school then.
Do you remember the day (when / that) we first came to this school?
- 7) The best time to visit the island is in May. It isn't crowded in May.
The best time to visit the island is in May, when it isn't crowded.

- لاحظ الفرق بين العبارات التالية :

- 1) Friday is the day when / that my son was born. (زمن يحدث خلاله شيء)
Friday is the day which my son was born on.
Friday is the day on which my son was born.
- 2) Friday, which comes after Thursday, is a holiday. (زمن لا يحدث خلاله شيء)
- 3) Winter is the season when we go to Aswan. (زمن يحدث خلاله شيء)
- 4) Winter is the season which we spend in Aswan. (زمن لا يحدث خلاله شيء)

- يُمكن إستخدام when بدون اسم ، و يُمكن إستخدام which بدلاً من when

- 1) Do you remember the time when we all went to a night club?
= Do you remember when we all went to a night club?
- 2) Summer is the time when I spend amazing holidays.
= Summer is when I spend amazing holidays.

what = the thing(s) which

ما / الشيء الذي / الأشياء التي

(١) لا تُشير **what** الى اسم تأتي قبله ، وتكون العبارة الموصولة كلها فاعل أو مفعول أو تكملة للجملة

- 1) What she said made me angry. (*subject of made*)
- 2) What happened was my fault.
- 3) I hope you're going to give me what I need. (*object of give*)
- 4) Do you hear what she said?
- 5) This is exactly what I wanted. (*complement*)
- 6) We'd better write a list of what we need to buy.

(٢) تُستخدم **what** في الكلام الغير مباشر عندما نتحدث عن الإجابة على سؤال

- 1) I told you what we need to buy.

whyالسبب الذي وتُستخدم بعد كلمة **reason**

- 1) The reason (why / that) I can't go is that I don't have time.
- 2) The reason (why / that) I'm phoning you is to ask your advice.
- 3) The reason (why / that) I came here was to be with my family.
- 4) Do you know the reason (why / that) they're closing the factory?
(= ...the reason for which...)

ملاحظات

(١) تُستخدم الصيغة التالية للتأكيد على الفاعل أو المفعول :

It + be + phrase + relative clause

- نستخدم **who / that** مع الفاعل العاقل ، و **which / that** مع الفاعل الغير عاقل
- عادة ما نستخدم **that** بدلاً من **who** عندما يكون المفعول إسم علم ، ولكن **that** هي الصيغة الصحيحة مع أي مفعول آخر

- 1) It was Ali who helped us. (= *It was Ali that helped us.*)
- 2) It was Ali that I saw. (= *It was Ali who / whom I saw.*)
- 3) It is the manager that we want to see.
- 4) It was coffee that we ordered.
- 5) It is speed that causes accidents, not roads.

- عندما يكون الفاعل ضمير عادةً ما نستخدم ضمير مفعول بعد **be**

- 1) It was me who told you, remember?
- 2) It was you who told me the truth.
- 3) It is I who am responsible for the organisation. (*formal*)
- 4) It's me that's / who's responsible for the organisation. (*informal*)

- ولكي نتجنب ذلك نستخدم الصيغة التالية

= *I'm the person / the one who's responsible for the organisation.*

(٢) نستخدم **that** ، وليس **which** بعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد الكلمات التالية عند الإشارة إلى غير العاقل ، ويمكن حذفها إذا حلت محل مفعول :

everything	- nothing	- only	- few
something	- none	- little	- many
anything	- all	- much	- those

- 1) Everything that happened was my fault.
- 2) Everything (that) they said was true.
- 3) We haven't got everything (that) you ordered.
- 4) The only thing that keeps me awake is coffee.
- 5) I hope the little (that) I've done has been useful.
- 6) All (that) you say is certainly true.
- 7) I gave her all the money (that) I had.
- 8) It's the best film (that) they have ever made about madness.

(٣) نستخدم **that** أو **who** بعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد الكلمات التالية عند الإشارة إلى العاقل ، ويمكن حذفها إذا حلت محل مفعول :

everyone	- anybody	- none	- few
everybody	- anyone	- all	- many
some(one)	- nobody	- only	- those

- 1) Everyone who / that met him liked him.
- 2) Nobody who / that watched the match will ever forget it.
- 3) Ahmed was the only one who / that helped me.
- 4) She's the only woman (who / that) he's ever been in love with.
- 5) Anyone who / that touches this wire will get a shock. (*Anyone touching...*)
- 6) Only those who had booked in advance were allowed in.

(٤) نستخدم التعبيرات التالية قبل **whom / which / whose**

none of	- neither of	- any of	- either of	- all of	+ whom
some of	- many of	- much of	- a few of	- most of	+ which
both of	- half of	- each of	- one of	- two of	+ whose

- 1) He invited a lot of people, all of whom were his friends.
- 2) Two men, neither of whom I had seen before, came into the office.
- 3) Mai has a lot of friends, many of whom she was at school with.
- 4) He has a number of watches, three of which are solid gold.
- 5) Ali tried on three jackets, none of which fitted him.
- 6) She had a teddy-bear, both of whose eyes were missing.

٥) يُمكن إستخدام the cause of which / the name of which

- 1) The building was destroyed in a fire, the cause of which was never established.
- 2) He's written a book whose name I've forgotten.
 = *He's written a book the name of which I've forgotten.*
 = *He's written a book that I've forgotten the name of.*
 = *He's written a book of which I've forgotten the name.*

٦) يُمكن إستخدام حرف جر قبل where بمعنى a place / the place

- 1) He asked me to bring the children from where the bus had broken down. (= ...from the place where the bus...)
- 2) I took the laptop to where it was repaired. (= ...to the place where it...)

٧) بعد الأعداد الترتيبية يمكن إستبدال to + inf. بعبارة وصل

- 1) Which was the first country to win the World Cup at football?
 (= ...the first country which won the ...)
- 2) The last person to leave will have to turn out the lights.
 (= The last person who leaves will have to ...)

حالات حذف ضمير الوصل

١) إذا حل محل مفعول عاقل أو غير عاقل

- 1) That is the camera. I bought it yesterday.
That is the camera (which / that) I bought yesterday.
- 2) A woman left him after a month. He fell in love with her.
The woman (who / whom / that) he fell in love with left him after a month.
The woman with whom he fell in love left him after a month.

٢) إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول نحذفه و v-to be ويبقى التصريف الثالث

- 1) He sat at a table covered with papers. (...which was covered...)
- 2) Half of the people invited to the party didn't come. (...who were invited..)
- 3) There was a van parked outside the house.
 (= A van was parked outside the house.)

٣) إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمعلوم نحذفه ويُضاف v.ing لمصدر الفعل

- 1) Who's the boy playing with your brother? (...the boy who is playing...)
- 2) All the equipment belonging to the club is insured. (...which belongs...)
- 3) There was a van blocking the road. (= A van was blocking the road.)